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incongruous and abnormal, and its social and economic unprofitableness is now quite generally admitted. The arteries of commerce, intimate business relations, social ties and the annoyance of separate tariff systems all tell strongly for a reunion. Public conventions, especially among business organizations, are being held to agitate the matter, and it is evident that the politicians of both parties are becoming alive to the drift of public opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1876.

A proposed amendment to the constitution of the Confederate States, adopted by the Senate and House of said government, declaring that human slavery shall be unlawful after January 1st, 1876, has been ratified by a large popular majority in each of the States forming the Confederacy. From that date all slaves will be absolutely free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1870.

The long expected reunion has been formally consummated in the Senate and House to-day. The scene was most dramatic and inspiring. Upon the stroke of the hour of twelve, as the long procession of Southern Senators and Representatives filed into their respective halls, arm in arm, a spontaneous cheer reverberated through the Capitol, and was taken up by the immense crowd outside in a vast and continuous chorus. Cannon boomed, congratulations were everywhere exchanged, and the whole city was astir with a jubilee of rejoicing. Dispatches from all sections told of enthusiastic celebrations in commemoration of the great event in almost every town and city from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Both houses of Congress were almost buried in flowers and the joy upon every face was in striking contrast with the gloom and sorrow of the notable scene of fifteen years before. The educational lesson is complete, and there are no antagonisms to be outgrown. Like two fitting halves of a sphere, the great inter-related sections come together from natural attraction, forming a well rounded and complete Unit.

BOSTON, MASS.

The American Eagle Turning Roman.

Lexington and Bunker Hill will hang in the Historic Gallery of the United States in curious pictorial contrast to the event which took place last Sunday at Manila. We have bartered for, bought, and assumed possession of islands whose former rulers we denounced, quite justly, as cruel tyrants, without giving the slightest recognition in the transaction of any rights of the native inhabitants, without even any consultation with those leaders of the revolt against Spain whom we had allied ourselves with in bringing to an end Spanish control. We were, to a very considerable degree, indebted to Aguinaldo and his troops for the quick ripening of that conquest, which is our sole basis of right to the Philippine Islands. After concluding the Treaty of Paris, our Chief Executive then issued a proclamation of sovereignty over the conquered territory, which was quite without constitutional warrant, for it rested only on the terms of a treaty which lacked the ratification of the Senate. Is it to be wondered at that, having been so grossly deceived as to the honorable intentions of the United States, these men who were approaching what they had thought was the termination of

a long struggle for liberty like our own, and which had our approval, were driven to desperation when they found their efforts had but served to bring about a change of masters. Of Aguinaldo, it will be remembered, Major Bell reported to his superiors, and apparently with judicial fairness, that he was poor, undoubtedly honest, a natural leader, held in respect by his people, but with little education. Whether this report is more to be relied on than that which asserts that he was bought by the Spaniards for \$400,000 is not for us to determine. Until it is disproved we propose to rely on the deliberate statement of a responsible American officer. But if it is true, how can we consistently damn Aguinaldo while clinging to Sam Adams? The Philippine leader struck a blow—pitifully weak and ineffective so far (though we are still to hear from his possible future allies, fever and famine)—for the liberties of his country against an unconstitutional conquest. The day has passed for all of us to admire the blow of the weak struck in defence of liberty; for to some, tyranny with power is sweet, tasted for the first time: the unusual flavor of which is intoxicating, but there was a day when we all admired such protestations against arbitrary power. The American Eagle is moulting; his original feathers are dropping out to be replaced by those of his Roman kinsman—a very different bird. So we have slaughtered 1900 rebels with the same liberty-loving guns that sunk the tyranny of Spain! It was only a step from the noble sentiments of the French Revolution—the “rights of man”, “liberty, equality, fraternity”—to Napoleon, Austerlitz, Jena; and only a few short months from the first to the second battle of Manila. We have considered ourselves (we do not say unwarrantably) the very elect, and above the reach of temptation common to man; but we awake to find ourselves also made of clay. We have what we hold by right of conquest and at the price of blood. We may get more and more possessions after the same fashion. But does that satisfy a people which beat upon its breast continually standing in the temple of moral laws, and thanking God that it was not as other men are?—*City and State.*

We give below the program of the meetings to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, during March and April, to promote public interest in the coming Peace Conference at The Hague:

March 6, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale will speak on “A Permanent International Tribunal”; March 20, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on “Organized Labor’s Contribution to International Peace”; March 27, the Rev. Lyman Abbott will speak on “International Brotherhood”; April 3, the Rev. George C. Lorimer will speak on “The Passing of the War God”, and April 10, the meeting will be in the hands of the women, addressed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others.

Professor William James of Harvard says in reference to what is now going on in the Philippines: “We are now openly engaged in crushing out the sacredest thing in this human world—the attempt of a people long enslaved to attain to the possession of itself, to organize its laws and government, to be free to follow its internal destinies according to its own ideals.”